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WEDNESDAY,
AUGUST 12, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

Column One
BY
David Courtney

THE commentator who risks prophecy risks his reputation. But the future is guesswork anyway; and nowadays political events and utterances from Washington and Moscow, London and Paris, Bonn and Seoul are no more than clues to the shape our future may take. In a world where politics is opportunism, subject on the one hand to rabble-pressure and on the other to the equally unpredictable whims of totalitarian rulers, even practised statesmen can only wildly guess at the portents. Every now and then, however, the clues pile up like snow-driven leaves in a gutter and their ultimate direction becomes at least apparently plain.

READING that heap of clues I cannot for the life of me see how the United States can be expected to make it up with Russia; and therefore dare the prophecy that if a Foreign Ministers' Conference comes about (as far from certain) no great good will come of it, but harm may. American official comment since the Washington talks has tended to confirm the impression that the U.S. will go to such a conference if at all purely as a tactical move. Worse still, the temper of Congressmen, now disengaged and talkative about their constituents, and the comments of news papers that reflect the Administration's concern for next year's elections, indicate that what passes for public opinion is still sharply suspicious of Moscow's conciliatory words and gestures, unimpressed by the announcement of Russian hydrogen bomb, and countervailing of the namby-pamby urgings of Britain and France, who would sell their souls in return for a cut in armaments.

M. Dulles is not one of the great American Secretaries of State and President Eisenhower is not an adroit politician able to swing the public away from his cherished prejudices. He cannot swing even his own Republican Congressmen from their attitudes. And since Mr. Dulles is himself attached to many of those prejudices, why should he risk the Administration's already precarious hold on Congress and the Republican Party's chances next year in States vibrant with political fundamentalism of McCarthy and unforgetful of the commitments assumed by Mr. Dulles himself during the Presidential elections? Why should he take on these risks by trading concessions with the Soviet at a conference that cannot possibly succeed without mutual concessions; or by giving his domestic critics the opportunity of accusing him, as so many Secretaries of State have done, of selling out to Down-the-Street? The Soviet has not made the chances any better by asking for China's presence at the projected conference; nor has Britain made them better by favouring Communist China's claim to a seat at the U.N. Above all, they have not been made any better by the Soviet's own decision to discuss the banning of foreign military bases on the territories of other countries."

WHAT did the Soviet mean? One theory tentatively put forward in London is that the Soviet might be willing to withdraw its troops from Eastern Germany, Porkala in Finland, and perhaps from Eastern Europe as a whole if North Atlantic Treaty bases were withdrawn from Western Europe. The theory seems a trifle "far-fetched," but, even so, it is extremely difficult to see how Mr. Dulles could possibly modify his "liberation" policy by withdrawing American bases from Europe and contenting himself with Soviet military withdrawal in the stead of Communist political withdrawal.

THE real danger, and the gravest guess of all in this venturesome reading of the portents, is that the impediments to international discussion over a wide field of problems, and to what might be called mutual understanding, which the U.S. Government may feel itself compelled to set up, will end by undermining the collective Western effort. If it would take much to destroy the formula of NATO it would take little to destroy its effectiveness. Any move by Britain and France, either separately or together, to come even a partial understanding with the Soviet against the desire of the U.S. Government—even a vigorous British move to lead Communist China into U.N. and to expand trade with the Communist countries—could have a disastrous effect upon American public opinion and upon the practical value of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Jerusalem, August 12.

US Resents Reports Of Kashmir Interference

TOKYO, Tuesday (UPI).—Open allegations in the Indian press that the U.S. is interfering in the political affairs of Kashmir moved U.S. Ambassador George Allen, to make representations to the Indian Government.

He called at the Foreign Ministry and is understood to have asked for evidence to support the allegations, which many observers believed to be officially inspired. But the U.S. has made no protest, since no official allegations have been made.

It is only two days since the dismissal and arrest of Kashmir ex-Premier Sheikh Abdullah, who favoured independence for Kashmir, and the installation of the new pro-Indian Prime Minister, Bakshi Ghulam Moham-

eed. In his inaugural address the new Premier spoke of the dangers of "an independent Kashmir under the influence of an imperialist power."

Wide Press Campaign.

A widespread Indian press campaign, launched more than a week ago at a time when the dismissal of Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah was brewing, made it clear that the "imperialist power" being attacked is the U.S. Politicians of all parties, including Prime Minister Nehru's governing Congress Party, have been saying openly that the U.S. wants an independent Kashmir as a base against the USSR.

Mr. Allen, expressing his deep dismay, told the Indian Foreign Ministry he was sure

that what passes for public opinion is still sharply suspicious of Moscow's conciliatory words and gestures, unimpressed by the announcement of Russian hydrogen bomb, and countervailing of the namby-pamby urgings of Britain and France, who would sell their souls in return for a cut in armaments.

Final action on the State Education Bill which will shift control of school systems from political groups to the Minister of Education began yesterday in the Knesset. The Bill is expected to receive final approval tonight or tomorrow.

After some five hours of debate yesterday, the Knesset voted only on the definitions in the Bill and all minority motions were defeated. "State education" was defined as "education given by the State on the basis of a curriculum, independent of political, communal, or any other group aside from the Government, under the supervision of the Minister or someone designated by him."

Under the outgoing system, schools were administered by partisan committees carried over from the era when the National Council for Palestine Jews (Vad Leumi) controlled education.

Bill Under Fire.

The Bill which was a coalition compromise came under fire from Mapam and Agudat Israel who favoured perpetuation of the trends systems and Herut who advocated greater unification.

The Knesset Interior Committee decided yesterday against recommending the Bill to ban big racing in Israel, but recommended the implementation of the measures proposed by the Government which would in effect restrict pig breeding to the Nazareth area and deny Government supplies or army swell to the hogs.

Eight Mandatory Government Defence Regulations constituting the legal basis for economic and currency controls were extended by the Knesset yesterday until December 31. The regulations were to have expired on August 31.

Two bills which will replace the old regulations have passed their first reading and are now in committee.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Science Congress Refers Local Resolutions to U.N. Bodies

By H. LAVANI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

The Seventh International Congress for the History of Science, which ended in Jerusalem yesterday, declined to vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Dovrelatski, of Tel Aviv, proposing an International Institute which would oblige scientists to renounce pressures to kill or experiment on human beings through medical means. The Resolution Committee considered that the motion was a matter for a specific medical body and recommended that it be referred to the World Health Organization.

The resolution of Dr. H. Perl in favour of the adoption of Interlingua as an international language was referred to UNESCO for action since it concerned all scientists and not only those

interested in the history of science.

The resolutions unanimously adopted favoured promoting the study of the history of science in universities and secondary schools, assisting UNESCO in the compilation of its monumental undertaking of sponsoring a History of Mankind, of calling for a systematic cataloguing of the Arabic manuscripts on scientific subjects in the great English libraries.

Dr. F. Bodenheimer, of the Hebrew University Department of Zoology, was elected President of the International Academy of the History of Science for three years, following the expiration of Dr. G. Barton's term.

The three Vice-Presidents elected were Dr. J. M. Miller, Valletta, Dr. R. J. Forbes of Amsterdam, and Dr. M. Fulton, of Boston. The next Congress will be held in Italy in 1954, probably in Milan.

Dr. J. A. Voigt, of Leyden, Holland, the outgoing President of the International Union for the History of Science, died on the 1st of August, Rome and Jerusalem, and directed the philosophical and scientific contributions of each. The Comte de Broglie, Nobel Prize Winner in Physics in 1929, was elected as absentia the next President of the Union.

In glowing Spanish, Dr. Mila-Vallericus expressed the appreciation of the Congress for its kind

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

MR. Kleen
COMES
TO CLEAN UP
THE TOWN



N.Korean Vice-Premier Commits Suicide

TOKYO, Tuesday (UPI).—Vice-President Hu Kai I of North Korea has committed suicide, Pyongyang Radio said tonight.

No date was given for Hu's death. He has not attended official functions in the capital of Pyongyang for several months.

Korean observers here speculated that his suicide may have been connected with the recent purge of 12 Government officials on charges of plotting to overthrow the government, with the assistance of the United States. Ten officials were sentenced to death.

No Details on PoW's Jailed by Allies

MUNSHAN, Tuesday (UPI).—U.S. officials refused comment today on Secretary of State Dulles' statement that a "considerable" number of North Korean and Chinese war prisoners were being held in Allied prison for crimes of a terrorist nature.

A spokesman for the U.N. Command said he knew nothing of the Dulles' statement of whether any prisoners were being held. Under the Geneva Convention, however, it is legal to hold prisoners who have committed acts in violation of the laws of war.

Shops and business houses closed as a protest against Abdullah's dismissal. It seemed that all the goodwill created between India and Pakistan in the recent weeks might be vanishing.

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Social & Personal

The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Edward Stettinius, Under Secretary of Communications, Mr. Joseph Schlesinger, and the Minister of Health, Mr. Joseph Berlin, were among the guests at the wedding of Nitzaiva Ben Ami, daughter of Mayor Oved Ben Ami, and Mr. Akiva Hirsch of Tel Aviv, in Nathanya yesterday. Chief Rabbi Herzog officiated.

The Turkish Minister to Israel, Mr. Sekfati Istanjeli, left by Swissair yesterday for a six-week vacation in Switzerland.

Dr. H. Foerder, M.K., left by T.W.A. yesterday for Rome on his way to Britain and the U.S.

Mr. Y. Lakish left by K.L.M. yesterday to take up his post as Commercial Attaché at the Israeli Legation in Budapest.

The 40 members of the Histadrut Folk Delegation from the U.S. and Canada have returned home by El Al after a two-week visit here.

Professor Aaron M. Margalith, Chairman of the Political Science Department of Yeshiva University, New York, has arrived for a month's visit.

Dr. Eliyah Nathanyahu, Associate Professor of Mathematics at the Technion, has been granted a one-year leave of absence by the Institute, to accept an appointment as Research Associate in Mathematics at Stanford University in California.

Mr. Zvi Haftuf of the Management of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, left for Zurich on Monday.

Mr. Franz Waxman, the conductor, who directed a special I.P.O. concert here on Sunday, left for Europe by T.W.A. yesterday.

Mr. Moishe Wilensky, the composer, has returned from an extended tour to the U.S. and South America.

An exhibition of recent paintings by Maurits De Vos will be opened at the Artists House, Jerusalem, at 8 p.m. tomorrow, under the patronage of the French Consul-General, M. Bertrand de la Sabliere. The paintings will be on view until August 25.

MARRIAGE
LION-LECKER
The marriage took place in Haifa on Sunday, August 2, 1955, between Klaus A. Lion and Miriam, nee Lecker.

OBITUARY
Gedalyahu Friedler

The death took place on August 11 of Gedalyahu Friedler of Haifa, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Friedler, deeply mourned by his wife, brother, children, sons-in-law and grandchildren. The funeral has already taken place.

Holland Asks Germany For War Criminal

HENRIETTE BOAS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent AMSTERDAM By Amriti

The fifth of the seven Dutch war criminals who escaped from Breda prison into Germany last Christmas, W. van der Neut, was caught at Usttar near Goettingen last week. He lived there for six months under an assumed name.

Van der Neut, called "The Hangman of Amersfoort," was arrested earlier, only one has been returned to Holland.

Simultaneously, the Amsterdam police arrested P. de Jong, who arranged the escape of the seven men and took them by car to the German frontier. De Jong, a Dutch Nazi, was after the war given relatively minor sentence after being found guilty of large-scale buying of Jewish slaves confiscated by the Germans. He was soon paroled on account of good behaviour.

Two of the seven escapees are still at large. Of the four arrested earlier, only one has been returned to Holland.

New Aspects of the Biological Approach to Embryological Morphogenesis, Dr. J. Sodek, Professor of Biochemistry, University of Tel Aviv, under the auspices of the Hebrew University, the Israel Medical Association and the University of Medical School, 8 p.m., Medical School.

TEL AVIV

Exhibition: "Dragon Art in Israel," Masks of Primitive Nations, Arts and Crafts of the Far East, American Designs, Museum, 10-1 p.m.

Recorded Concert: Works by Saint-Saens, Tchaikovsky, Mendelssohn; Gav. Ha'zmanut, 8.15 p.m.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 97.1 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrews: 7 a.m., 9.30, 11.30 & 11 p.m. Arabic Programmes (including News); 8 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 a.m. Service; 6.30 Exercises; 8.45 Musical Clock (R); 7.45 Music (R); 7.45 Oriental Music (R).

12.30 N.B. Music at Noon" (R).

12.30 Balalaika (R); 1.45 Break for Music (R); 2.00 Close Down.

1.45 News (R); 2.40 Variety (R); 2.45 Voice of the Earth.

2.45 Gated Zanzibar Band 2.54 Times.

2.45 War News 8.30 News.

2.45 Musical Echoes (R); 7.30 Musical Concerts (R); 7.30 Children's Requests; 8.00 Children's Reading.

Bible Reading, 8.45 "Remember..." 9.00 Twenty Questions, 9.30 Classical Requests; Beethoven Programmes; Opera, 10.15 p.m.

Violin Concertos in D major; Symphony No. 4 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

100 M.; TEL AVIV: 232, 42.5 & 82 M.

4.00 p.m. "Opera" (R). 5.00 Programmes for Yeminot, 8.30 Music (R); 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ISRAEL LAGOLA (23.2 M.): 11.15-12.15 Midnight Broadcast; 12.15-1.15 Broadcast; 1.15-2.15 Broadcast; 2.15-3.15 Broadcast; 3.15-4.15 Broadcast; 4.15-5.15 Broadcast; 5.15-6.15 Broadcast; 6.15-7.15 Broadcast; 7.15-8.15 Broadcast; 8.15-9.15 Broadcast; 9.15-10.15 Broadcast; 10.15-11.15 Broadcast; 11.15-12.15 Broadcast; 12.15-1.15 Broadcast; 1.15-2.15 Broadcast; 2.15-3.15 Broadcast; 3.15-4.15 Broadcast; 4.15-5.15 Broadcast; 5.15-6.15 Broadcast; 6.15-7.15 Broadcast; 7.15-8.15 Broadcast; 8.15-9.15 Broadcast; 9.15-10.15 Broadcast; 10.15-11.15 Broadcast; 11.15-12.15 Broadcast; 12.15-1.15 Broadcast; 1.15-2.15 Broadcast; 2.15-3.15 Broadcast; 3.15-4.15 Broadcast; 4.15-5.15 Broadcast; 5.15-6.15 Broadcast; 6.15-7.15 Broadcast; 7.15-8.15 Broadcast; 8.15-9.15 Broadcast; 9.15-10.15 Broadcast; 10.15-11.15 Broadcast; 11.15-12.15 Broadcast; 12.15-1.15 Broadcast; 1.15-2.15 Broadcast; 2.15-3.15 Broadcast; 3.15-4.15 Broadcast; 4.15-5.15 Broadcast; 5.15-6.15 Broadcast; 6.15-7.15 Broadcast; 7.15-8.15 Broadcast; 8.15-9.15 Broadcast; 9.15-10.15 Broadcast; 10.15-11.15 Broadcast; 11.15-12.15 Broadcast; 12.15-1.15 Broadcast; 1.15-2.15 Broadcast; 2.15-3.15 Broadcast; 3.15-4.15 Broadcast; 4.15-5.15 Broadcast; 5.15-6.15 Broadcast; 6.15-7.15 Broadcast; 7.15-8.15 Broadcast; 8.15-9.15 Broadcast; 9.15-10.15 Broadcast; 10.15-11.15 Broadcast; 11.15-12.15 Broadcast; 12.15-1.15 Broadcast; 1.15-2.15 Broadcast; 2.15-3.15 Broadcast; 3.15-4.15 Broadcast; 4.15-5.15 Broadcast; 5.15-6.15 Broadcast; 6.15-7.15 Broadcast; 7.15-8.15 Broadcast; 8.15-9.15 Broadcast; 9.15-10.15 Broadcast; 10.15-11.15 Broadcast; 11.15-12.15 Broadcast; 12.15-1.15 Broadcast; 1.15-2.15 Broadcast; 2.15-3.15 Broadcast; 3.15-4.15 Broadcast; 4.15-5.15 Broadcast; 5.15-6.15 Broadcast; 6.15-7.15 Broadcast; 7.15-8.15 Broadcast; 8.15-9.15 Broadcast; 9.15-10.15 Broadcast; 10.15-11.15 Broadcast; 11.15-12.15 Broadcast; 12.15-1.15 Broadcast; 1.15-2.15 Broadcast; 2.15-3.15 Broadcast; 3.15-4.15 Broadcast; 4.15-5.15 Broadcast; 5.15-6.15 Broadcast; 6.15-7.15 Broadcast; 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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	27	28	26	25
Gilboa	27	28	26	25
Hats Fort	21	27	26	20
Natanya	26	24	23	22
Tel Aviv Port	29	26	25	23
Lydda Airport	28	24	23	24
Jerusalem	21	19	21	20
Haifa	26	24	23	21
Eilat	25	27	26	21

* A humidity of 80% at 100° Min
max temp. at 100° Min
D Max temp. expected today

THE FRENCH tourist ship "Mediterranean" called at Haifa yesterday. Some 50 of her 280 passengers went on a one-day sightseeing excursion.

MORE THAN 300 French pilgrims and tourists yesterday crossed into Israel at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem after visiting the Holy Places in the Old City. The group, at present in Jerusalem, is to tour the country before leaving.

\$4 SUMMER CAMPS for 5,750 schoolchildren have been organized by the Central Parks Committee and the Tel Aviv Municipal Education Department.

THE ONLY cafe on the Natanya beach was damaged when part of a sandcastle fell yesterday afternoon. The premises were empty at the time.

THE HISTADRUT Trade Unions Department has agreed that journeymen engaged on Labour projects should receive a special professional pay allowance equal to the rest of the profession.

FIVE IL.100 notes were picked from the pocket of Mr. Gutman-Rabinovitz of Ramat Gan while he was in the Palestine Discount Bank in Rehov Yehuda Halevi, Tel Aviv.

A SURGICAL CLINIC for chest ailments will be opened tomorrow in the Hadassah Hospital, Tel Aviv.

Terror Trial

(Continued from Page 1) root out a group of murderers, Mr. Adar said, claiming that the accused in this case had not assassinated and had carried out their alleged activities with due regard for human life.

Referring to the Attorney General's submission that the organization was a dangerous underground, Mr. Adar said his underground was not an illegal entity under the laws of the State.

Speaking about Mr. Shmuel Drayman, the prosecution witness, Drayman was a dangerous man, Mr. Adar claimed that Drayman was himself involved with the organization on trial and that his testimony was therefore invalid.

Mr. S. M. Tamir, representing Avraham Mandel, was outspoken against the Terrorist Prevention Ordinance stating that "it was more dangerous than any underground."

The military trial was instituted to satisfy the demands of a foreign state, he said. It served high political aims and his client could have been tried in any civil court on the charges leveled against him.

Mr. N. Gil, acting for Yehiel Riklin, said that his client had been found in possession of a list of names which incriminated him but which, he, Riklin, really held because he has read "How to Win Friends and Influence People."

Riklin wished to be friendly with many persons, he said. The judge interrupted him by saying that that list had led to the discovery of the arms cache in Drayman's home. Mr. Gil claimed that it was coincidental that it was discovered.

Nearly 34,000 dunams of orange groves, abandoned by their Arab owners during the War of Liberation, have already been cleared and the National Labour Council protested some weeks ago that Malben was disregarding the needs of immigrant workers in the Capital, by closing its branch office and halting projects.

EX-CAPTAIN OF MASSADA Testifies in Haifa

HAIFA, Tuesday.—The District Court here interrupted its summer recess to hear the evidence of Captain Edwin Herno, former master of the ill-fated St. Massada, which sank off Italy in April 1950 with the loss of six lives.

Captain Herno came to Israel to testify in the trial against Efraim Stampfer, the Massada's first officer, who is blamed for the deaths of the six seamen, among whom were three Israelis.

The witness told the Court that he had met the accused in Italy and had seen his two testimonies as first officer. On leaving Salerno where the Massada loaded cargo, the weather had been fine and he had no chance until then to verify the seamanship of the accused.

YESHIVA HEAD ATTACKED

The director of Torah Emet Yeshiva in Jerusalem, Rabbi Nachman Habbin, was attacked yesterday evening by a youth who threw stones at him when he attempted to leave the school. His screams drove off the youths and he was taken to the Jaffa General Hospital.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 2, Het 50, temp. 8; for expectant mothers: 1/2 kg., coupons 3, 4; 16 eggs, coupon 15, 18. Dressed poultry for elderly persons: 500 gr., Nun 20, 25, 30, 47.

TEL AVIV: Sugar: 1 kg. (Aleph cards: 1/4 kg.), Aleph 26, temp. 2. Eggs for expectant mothers: 16, coupons 15, 16; for invalids: 3 eggs, Het 6, 8 eggs, Het Bet Butter for invalids: 100 gr., Het Aleph 4, Het Bet and Het Gimel cards. Fresh meat for invalids: 500 gr., Het Gimel 6. Poultry for invalids: 500 gr., Het Aleph 3, Het Bet 6 cards; 750 gr. on Het Gimel cards; for elderly persons: 250 gr., Nun 20, 30.

NORTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 2, Het 50, temp. 8; for expectant mothers: 8, Het 15; for invalids: 4 on Het Aleph 3 cards; 2 on Het Bet 6 cards; 8 on Het Bet 8 cards; 10 on Het Gimel 6 cards. Cereals: 200 gr., Het Gimel 6. Poultry for invalids: 500 gr., Het Aleph 3, Het Bet 6, Het Gimel 6 cards.

Personal Notice

NITZHYA BEN-AMI

Natanya

AKIVA KOUNINE

Tel Aviv

MARRIED

August 11, 1953.

Local Budgets 30% Higher Next Year, Interior Official Says

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The total budgets of the municipal and local authorities for the coming fiscal year will be some 30% higher than this year's IL.60m., the estimate given by Mr. Y. Avi-Paz, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of the Interior, in a press conference yesterday at a press conference yesterday in Jerusalem.

By April, the majority of local authorities had presented their budgets to the ministry, now numbering 21 municipalities, 10 local councils, and 44 regional councils. These last are "federations" embracing some 500 villages and settlements.

About 50,000 Arabs of a total 150,000 residents in Israel, but certain towns (Kfar Hasira, Nahariya, and Petah Tikva) lagged behind. These had not agreed to abide by the 20% ceiling on the municipal property tax as fixed by the Government.

The Ministry of the Interior, in the "intimate relations" prevailing between the Ministry and the Jerusalem Municipality, presentation of their budget was little more than a formality, said Mr. Avi-Paz. He refused to say whether the Ministry intended to act upon the proposal of the Jerusalem Inquiry Commission, and why there had been several months' delay before airing the urgent problems covered by the first half of their report.

Mr. Israel Rokach, Minister of the Interior, is still trying to obtain credit for the cancellation of municipal debts, which amount to some IL.12m., Mr. Avi-Paz said. (According to the local authorities, the deficit is nearer IL.13m., plus considerable sums demanded by the Government.)

The Ministry of Labour is now recovering IL.25m. paid out by the local authorities for public works executed on the Ministry's behalf during last year. Most of this Government debt has been wiped out, Mr. Avi-Paz said.

PAPER TO BE IMPORTED For Book Translations

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—Three authorized importers will shortly begin bringing regular supplies of paper from the U.S. for printing Hebrew translations of American works. The project is an extension of the agreement between the Israel and American Governments under the American International Media Guarantee Scheme signed in June, 1952.

Until now, only finished products (i.e. books) have been imported. The Scheme provides for payment in dollars to American importers and for payment in the opposite direction by the Government.

Prior to the vote various members of the coalition criticized the budget's allocation for education and social services, while Mr. R. Shari (Mapai), claimed that it was a "paper budget" and that it was not a real budget.

Dr. A. Amur (General Zionists), proposed the establishing of a committee to seek a cut of IL.250,000 by discharging Municipal employees and centralizing their offices. He also proposed that the banks for the local authorities to get 50% relief from settlement of debts through loans of three to eight years duration, in addition to a IL.25m. overpayment, payable by December.

"It is untrue to say the municipalities are bankrupt," Mr. Avi-Paz declared, adding that they only suffered from lack of liquidity. Alleviation of their position would be provided by the steps described above.

Within a year, the Ministry plans to make at the rate of IL.1 per \$1.

THE JERUSALEM POST

PAGE THREE

Long-Term Loans For Housing

Government loans for beneficiaries in the Popular Housing Scheme will be repayable in 15 years at 5% interest—it was announced yesterday. An additional Government loan repayment in three years at 6% will also be available.

The monthly payment on the loan, interest, insurance and bank fees will amount to IL.20-22, depending on the size of the house.

A loan of IL.300 repayable at monthly instalments of IL.10-12 will also be made available by housing companies in cooperation with the banks.

Contracts with the applicants of the scheme's first phase will be signed in about a month. Registration fees will be IL.10-12 which will be about IL.100-120 which may be paid in five or six monthly instalments.

The standard of prison terms imposed on Jewish illegal returnees will either be undertaken by new councils, or be undertaken by new councils. The vast majority of residents in these centres do not pay rates levied on all other householders either because entry rates are levied on the immigrants themselves, or because the tenant would or could not pay. Training these citizens to bear their share of the fiscal burden and pay for water, lighting roads and a long-term task for the Interior Ministry.

The Ministry of Labour is now recovering IL.25m. paid out by the local authorities for public works executed on the Ministry's behalf during last year. Most of this Government debt has been wiped out, Mr. Avi-Paz said.

ISRAEL RETURNEES SENT TO PRISON

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MUNICH, Tuesday (D.N.A.)—Germany has been forced into accepting the threat of Bayesian Refugees Commissioner Oberlander that Jewish former displaced persons coming here "illegally" would be deported.

Two former Polish Jews, Mordechai Grommer and Sacha Stern, who had returned to Germany from Israel and then infiltrated into Germany, were recently arrested and given prison terms.

After serving their sentences, they were taken to the Austrian border.

It is understood that the men are being held in jail at Salzburg and will be sent back to Israel by the Austrian authorities.

The Foreign Minister should consider the idea of drafting a special Foreign Service Bill which would give legal form to arrangements and regulations concerning the Service.

A large part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the work of each special

Report on Offices Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

missions abroad while another major part is devoted to salaries and allowances received abroad.

The highest salary (including allowances) is personal expenses to the Ambassador in the U.S. who receives \$1,200 a month, followed by the Minister to Brazil, \$1,200; the Minister to Washington and the Ambassador to Paris, \$1,125 each; the Minister to Argentina, \$1,175; the Consul General in New York, \$1,100; and the Minister to Moscow, \$1,092.

Civil servants in Israel work 20 days a year and abroad, 21st. Mr. Sharot proposed increasing working days from 40-45 to 44 a week; cutting the number of holidays from 22 to 15 days; reducing vacations to their length in Israel, except for those employed in Eastern Bloc countries who should be able to take longer holidays in Israel or in some country other than where they are serving.

Mr. Sharot criticised the present system whereby theoretically every employee of the Foreign Ministry is eligible for service abroad, which is limited, in general, to two years. Instead, he proposed that the employee may remain in Israel or in one of the two categories: those employed in the Austrian mission.

German agriculture, with the exception of caterpillar-type tractors and combines, have been found satisfactory for use in Israel. A joint committee of the Jewish Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, now based in Jerusalem, is meeting weekly.

Yad Hanna, the scene of a recent struggle between the majority of the kibbutz members who are supporters of Dr. Moshe Sneh's Left-Socialist party and the Kibbutz Hashomer Ha-Zair to which Yad Hanna nominally belonged, is to be turned over to the government.

Manure spreaders, cultivators, seed drills, potato pickers and other agricultural machinery and spare parts will be imported to supply new settlements, replace used machinery and carry out the more intensive farm-work now developing due to greater irrigated areas.

Of particular importance to Israel's economy is the new step planned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and the Jewish Agency, with the exception of caterpillar-type tractors and combines, have been found satisfactory for use in Israel. A joint committee of the Jewish Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, now based in Jerusalem, is meeting weekly.

Under one-half of the kibbutz land will remain with the kibbutz majority, while the remaining land will return to the jurisdiction of Kibbutz Hashomer Ha-Zair. A new Kibbutz Hashomer Ha-Zair settlement will go up on this land.

The members of Yad Hanna who remained loyal to Kibbutz Hashomer Ha-Zair will settle there and new people will join them.

As the new Left-Socialist

Yad Hanna will be alone and isolated, without any support or assistance. It is likely that it will be under the direct care of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department.

Similarly, fishing boats and equipment will be manufactured. As it is not yet determined what should be manufactured here, the exact details of boat purchases from Germany are not established.

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Wednesday, August 12, 1953
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THE wireless licence fees
have been increased from IL.3 to IL.5 a year. But who will get the additional revenue? The Broadcasting Service which provides the programmes — or

ISRAEL
RADIO
the Government, hungry for every additional pittance?

We have little doubt that the Broadcasting Service will not get it all.

This is unfortunate, as its budget has not been increased to keep up with rising costs. It has only been able to make both ends meet by economizing on programmes and by abandoning once more such overdue improvements as the increase of the miniature radio orchestra to life size.

What does a harassed studio producer do in such circumstances? Fill up the allotted time with more talk, apparently. Talk is cheap, and if it is not of high radio quality, no matter. Studio scripts cost money; but public speeches can be relayed for the asking. Yet of all types of radio material, they are the least satisfactory. It is far removed from the fireside chat, the quiet conversational causeries that are the essence of good broadcasting.

Listeners in Israel are of a more heterogeneous character than in most countries. We have high, low and middle brows, farmers, children, women and religious listeners, as well as lovers (and haters) of classical music, Hebrew songs, jazz and oriental music. We have Arabs and new immigrants for whom foreign language programmes are provided. This switching from one language to another is an added irritant to the Hebrew listeners. The only solution seems to be two wavelengths, one for a general popular Hebrew programme, the other for all the foreign language programmes, the specialized minority programmes and the Second Programme.

There are now discussions about the amalgamation of the three radio services in Israel — Kol Yisrael, Kol Zion Lagola and the Galei Zahal — the Israel Army broadcasting service — has a very small budget and provides light recorded programmes as well as live programmes using talent in uniform. If there was a special Kol Yisrael wavelength for a daily popular Hebrew programme, the need for Galei Zahal would be reduced. Kol Zion Lagola is another matter. This is a short-wave service beamed to the Diaspora in English, French and Yiddish. These listeners are not Israel taxpayers and the service is not a fair charge on Israel licence holders. But there is another reason against amalgamation. Radio must be lively and competitive. Monopoly and uniformity are a deadening influence. Hence, as a general principle, the more independent radio services in any country the better. And we should think twice in Israel before amalgamating our existing services, even if an economy of expenditure were obtained.

What is far more important is that there should be a Director of Kol Yisrael. Since Dr. Soloveichik left, Mr. Pearlman, the Director of Information Services, has been doubling as Director of Kol Yisrael. He can, however, give to broadcasting but part of his time. And no broadcasting service can be run on such lines. The same applies to Kol Zion Lagola, where the post of Director has been left unfilled ever since Mr. Avoda went off to South America in the Diplomatic Service. The director should be primarily an administrator who is capable of directing a team of specialists — and there are specialists in the two radio services (and even in Galei Zahal). He has to weld them together, raise their efficiency, fight for their independence, secure their budgets and equipment. Only in this way can the Israel radio services serve the listening public adequately.

Continental Round-Up

Churchill And His Heirs

By ROBERT MILLER



Churchill and Eden during their last public appearance together in London. Express Photo

LONDON. — It is impossible to make any sense of the reports about Sir Winston Churchill's health. Roll back the curtain and people who ought to know — say that he had a mild stroke and others that his heart was affected. The other day I was given two opinions that flatly contradicted one another. The first was to the effect that Sir Winston now walks with a slight limp as a result of his stroke, and that one side of his face is paralysed. The other report given to me an hour later and from a source that is equally reliable, said that he might be able to preside over the Cabinet before the end of August.

The Government has remained unusually silent, and the various announcements issued by the doctors are so vague that they bring no light. The only tangible evidence is a photograph that appeared in the newspapers the other day which showed Sir Winston's familiar figure when he moved to the podium. The Premier certainly looks very fit in that. Unfortunately, we all know that photographs are not always reliable — that blemishes can either be emphasized or concealed.

Even if one accepts the pessimistic reports, they do not get us very far. If Sir Winston had a mild stroke, experts say the subject tell me that there is no reason why he should not completely recover between now and the time the House meets again in October. In fact, the silence of the Government strongly suggests that no one really knows whether Sir Winston will return to Downing Street or not.

This uncertainty makes it very difficult to look into the future. If Sir Winston were to retire shortly, who would succeed him as Prime Minister? Mr. Anthony Eden has been the heir-apparent for many years but he has been ill for some time and is not yet back at work. Would the Conservatives accept a man who may not be able to stand up to the grueling and merciless strain of political life? The alternative would obviously be Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the particular hero of the younger Conservatives. And yet there is also a question against Mr. Butler's name, though not on the ground of ill-health. Mr. Butler did not do well in the last full debate on international affairs. That disquieting failure has made many Conservatives ask themselves whether he is in fact the ideal leader they are supposed to be.

Now is it at certain that Mr. Butler would consent to any conspiracy against Mr. Eden. The Chancellor is often said to be a very ambitious man and here let me say that I have never been able to see why a politician should be supposed to be without a taint of original sin. Dr. Butler is known to be field marshal, sailors admirals, and journalists editors? Why is it particularly wrong for politicians to wish to be Prime Ministers? All the same, even if one reduces the argument to its lowest level, there are very good reasons why he should not be chosen.

What does seem to be fairly clear is that there is a need for a new Cabinet before the year is over. It may be postponed a little if Mr. Eden goes back to the Foreign Office. If he does not, or if he returned only for a short spell, then there would certainly have to be a profound reorganization of the Cabinet. My own favourite is Mr. Harold Macmillan, at present Minister for Housing and Local Government, whose interest in international affairs is well-known, but Sir Walter Monckton, the present Minister of Labour, Sir Walter has been one of the big successes of this Government. Sir Harold, however, is a shrewd negotiator, he obviously has claims on the Foreign Office that could not be ignored. It also should be remembered

(OPINION)

PARIS. — PARIS has an ominous air

At about nine o'clock this morning, many window-shutters which had been open to welcome the sunrise were suddenly closed again. Then whole families carrying untidy luggage that seemed to have been packed in great haste, emerged from the darkened and silent houses behind them with vicious finality. Owners of shops hung out black-lettered placards, while the others glanced bitterly at the angry skies, uttered solemn and terrible imprecations, and thereafter fled precipitately from the city.

Those who looked back, however, were not return home, but of salt, and on closer inspection the placards left of the shops did not read: "Plague! Keep Out", but simply "Annual Closing". The Parisian was off on his summer holiday on a typical day of August 1953, leaving his capital to the rustics. The tourists, and a number of American gentlemen interested in television who had urgent business here and in Geneva.

These Americans are on their way to a talk with a young French engineer called Guy Boncourt who, in his own quiet way, has just put a bomb under the T.V. business. The most up-to-date television set on sale have to be within a relatively short distance of the station or relay from which they are receiving in order to work satisfactorily. Furthermore, they only operate on one definition system, and a machine set to receive a picture from a distance of 400 miles cannot pick up an impression sent out 519 miles, or even 441. Television enthusiasts have known, however, that they would in fact only be able to receive one or two stations in their own country.

Boncourt has now built a set with which he can receive a range of a modern radio, which he claims could be installed at a little above current prices. It automatically adjusts itself to any definition system using between 400 and 900 lines. Its future owners will be able to switch from station to station simply by turning a knob. It ranges? Working with a prototype in Switzerland, Boncourt can pick up London, Paris, Moscow or South Africa at will. If this invention is developed commercially, television as we know it today will soon become a completely archaic as the crystal and cat's-whisker of early radio.

MUSICAL DIARY

MR. FRANK WAXMAN, the noted Hollywood composer and conductor, who arrived here recently, accompanied by his wife, the cellist, Mira Novakova, as soloist at the Z.O.A. House, said yesterday working for films was an intricate affair, but that it offered a composer individual freedom — "nobody tells you how and what to write," he remarked.

Mr. Waxman wrote his first screen score in 1933 for "Rebecca" starring Charles Boyer and has to his credit other films such as "Rebecca," "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," "Captains Courageous," "Sunset Boulevard" and "A Place in the Sun." The composition of "Sunset Boulevard" was a real "Oscar" for the last two films and revealed that he had just finished writing music for "My Cousin Rachel" by Daphne Du Maurier, a film which will be shown in September.

He said that he was very much impressed by the I.P.C., which he had heard in Los Angeles during its U.S. tour and with which he has already rehearsed, and was especially pleased by what he termed "the musicians' love for music."

Mr. Waxman arrived here from Menton, France, where he conducted at a music Festival which the famous violinist Yehudi Menuhin played.

Israel, Mr. Waxman continued, like Los Angeles lacks an adequate concert hall and the Annual Los Angeles Music Festival (inaugurated by Mr. Waxman in 1947) takes place

in the University of California auditorium. The Festival's main aim is to introduce contemporary and rare classical music to the American audience. Such works as Mahler's third and ninth symphonies, Prokofiev's fifth and sixth (one of his best), as well as Honegger's "Joan of Arc" and fifth Symphony, were played there for the first time.

"One of the most memorable concerts," Mr. Waxman recounted, "was the first performance of Honegger's oratorio 'King David' at the Los Angeles Great Synagogue. Jews and non-Jews alike flocked to the concert, which was really an unforgettable revelation."

Citizen! Change Your Ticket!

The last number to be drawn in SERIES 1953/3 of MIFAL HA-PAYIS will win an additional IL 2,500. This means that any number can win one of the following prizes:

IL. 2,600; IL. 3,000; IL. 4,000; IL. 5,500

had just finished writing music for "My Cousin Rachel" by Daphne Du Maurier, a film which will be shown in September.

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in Beth Hahalutot, Rehavia, from Tuesday, August 11, (opening at 2 p.m.) until Thursday, August 13.

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE EXHIBITION WILL BE OPEN FROM 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Exhibition will be held in Tel Aviv on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, August 17, 18 & 19 from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at Beth Hahalutot, 200 Reh. Disengoff.

On Wednesday, August 19 between 2-3 p.m. plans will be returned to competitors who did not win prizes. N. 500



250 DALIA

Readers' Letters to the Editor

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir: — I am a member of a moshav ovdim and recently I have talked to many other agricultural workers who are all thinking of leaving their settlements and going to the towns. I should like to make suggestions on how to encourage these people to remain in their important jobs on the land.

In the first place, electricity

should be installed in all new

settlements particularly in

those near the borders. This

would encourage the villagers

to stay and help others to settle

on the land through the town

town scheme.

Next, I would suggest that

theatrical and musical compa-

nies should be asked to give

free performances in villages

from time to time. If this is

financially impossible, town

dwellers should pay a little extra

on sales of surplus equipment,

payments to Arnona Levy (who

ever she may be), and Town

Planning notices, do so at the

earliest opportunity.

Finally, I suggest that The

Jerusalem Post should open

a fund similar to the Hannukah

Toy Fund to collect sports

equipment for children in vil-

lages, so that villagers can feel

that they are not forgotten by

their brothers in the towns.

Yours etc.,

HENRY STEPANSKI

Rehovot, August 7.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir: — Although it is rarely

possible to pillory in your columns

anything which appears in the official "notices to the public,"

which used to appear near to

Page Two, I realize that the August

issue of the newspaper is

so full of errors that I

feel compelled to call your

attention to the following:

1. The date of the

anniversary of the State of

Israel is given as

July 12, 1948.

2. The date of the

anniversary of the State of

Israel is given as

July 12, 1948.

3. The date of the

anniversary of the State of

Israel is given as

July 12, 1948.

4. The date of the

anniversary of the State of

Israel is given as

July 12, 1948.

5. The date of the

anniversary of the State of

Israel is given as

July 12, 1948.

6. The date of the

anniversary of the State of

Israel is given as

July 12, 1948.

COMPANY REPORTS

KURDANEH TEXTILE COMPANY LTD.

DIRECTORATE

YOMERAH L.

KURDANEH

MILLION ARAB

LIRE

1952

DIRECTORS: J. M. GERL Chairman HANS MOLLER Managing Director JACOB ABRAMOV ERNST KANN E. A. KIRSCHNER JULIUS LEHMANN PAUL SINGER

HELIO JOSEF AML alternate to Mr. Moller Secretary: J. ABRAMOV Auditors: HATTIS, GRUENEBAUM & CO.

CO. 4 MAZNEBUD MITTAH

SIDI SAIFI BHUT ROD TEL AVIV

YOMERAH L.

LIRE

1952

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1952

The year 1952 has given satisfactory results in spite of the inevitable hardship caused by Government's endeavours to stop inflation.

Production and efficiency figures contained in the following tables show the progress made as compared with previous years.

OUTPUT:**Spinning:**

Production kg.	Average count	Turnover IL.
1950 1,344,310	18.70	1,023,032
1951 1,044,300	18.77	1,013,431
1952 1,193,541	19.20	2,043,617

In Tailoring the overall efficiency rose by approx. 15%.

Weaving:**Indoor weavers**

Production current m.	Turnover IL.	Turnover IL.	TOTAL NET SALES IL.
1950 5,922,600	1,510,174	1,474,455	2,396,000
1951 4,962,049	1,940,988	1,929,285	3,840,280
1952 5,217,714	3,845,914	4,196,257	5,485,724

LABOUR:**Total Number of Employees:**

End	Men	Women	Total
1950	561	432	993
1951	573	388	961
1952	743	408	1151

In addition, some 700 were employed for our Company at the end of 1952, at "KURDANEH" and at various outside-factories and workshops.

Working hours — exclusive of administrative staff:

Total hours paid	Hours worked	Leave, holidays & idle time
1950 1,974,900	1,783,000—90.5%	191,000—9.5%
1951 1,788,000	1,562,000—87.5%	226,000—12.5%
1952 1,981,000	1,785,000—93.5%	203,000—10.5%

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1952

Net Total IL.

L. I. 52	Author- ized	Issued and Paid up	L. I. 52
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Ordinary Shares "A" of IL 1 each	350,000	346,617	1,833,779
Ordinary Shares "B" of IL 10 each	1,675,000	1,131,800	148,873
Ordinary Shares "C" of IL 1 each	600,000	482,402	2,960,603
Preference Shares "B" of IL 1 each	28,725	28,725	Depreciation
Preference Shares "C" of IL 1 each	82,009	52,009	Land and Factory Buildings
Unclassified Shares	1,204,268	—	Dwellings at cost
	4,000,000	2,041,643	Plant and Equipment
Premium Reserve	307,005	4,467,255	Depreciation
Reserve for Appreciation of Fixed Assets and of Participation in "Kurdaneh"	1,821,071	497,583	778,254
General Reserve	150,500	1,553,442	1,553,442
Advances on account of shares not yet allotted	—	2,416,220	2,331,896
Allotment of Bonus Shares to Shareholders as proposed by Directors	101,250	306,808	2,446,574
Balance of Profit transferred to 1953	2,949	341,951	226,920
	3,270,177	3,064,976	733,568
			3,407,402
CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS			
Banks	385,229	210,032	Value of Inventories as fixed by Management:
Retail Sellers' Deposits	53,978	296,205	Raw Materials and Work in Progress
Kurdaneh Textile Works Ltd.	154,877	30,069	Finished Goods
Sundry Creditors and Accrued Charges	712,287	538,306	Auxiliaries
Provision for Taxation	195,000	75,000	Securities
Dividend for 1952 as proposed by Directors	61,250	44,938	Advances on Current Purchases
	808,660	91,822	On Documentary Credits
The Company has signed a guarantee in favour of Kurdaneh Textile Works Ltd. for IL 30,000.		96,028	On Open Account
On behalf of the Board of Directors		1,013,951	Cash in hand and with banks
H. MOLLER		5,967,037	At Replacement Value of IL 1=\$1.00.
J. ABRAMOV			4,078,637
			5,967,039

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto and have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account, and in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 1952, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the result of the business of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Haifa, July 30, 1953.

HATTIS, GRUENEBAUM & CO.
(Sgd.) M. DAVID
Public Accountants — Auditors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1952				
1952	Depreciation	280,661	1952	
78,899	Directors' Fees	5,000	Gross Profit on Manufacturing and Trading before Depreciation	667,717
2,600	Provision for Income Tax	180,000	Dividends received	44,906
110,000	Surplus Payment relating to previous year	6,645	Profit on Sale of Equipment	100
		201,545		
8,802	Capital Increase Costs	20,004		
114,222	Loss on Sale of Securities	3,050		
	Profit for the year 1952	202,463		
314,223		712,723		
18,000	Transfer to General Reserve	40,000	202,463	12,723
Proposed Dividends:				
In Cash: 4%		61,665	Balance of Profit transferred from 1951	2,966
Less: Income Tax		20,415	Profit for the year 1952	202,463
28,678	In Shares: 5% on Ordinary Shares	101,260		
	3% on Preference Shares	2,949		
118,622	Balance of Profit to be transferred to 1953	2,949		
		205,449		
68,132		119,622		
2,611				
118,622				

Notice under Section 107/5 of the Companies Ordinance:
The profit for 1952 does not include any profits of Subsidiary Companies except for dividends received from Teta Ltd., Tel Aviv.On behalf of the Board of Directors:
H. MOLLER
J. ABRAMOVNotice under Section 108/1/C of the Companies Ordinance:
Directors of the Company received Directors' Fees from one Subsidiary Company in an aggregate amount of IL 1,150.**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:**

Capital Expenditure in 1952 amounted to IL 221,460. Fixed Assets increased by IL 211,315, while prepayments on investments dropped from IL 306,800 to IL 226,920.

SHARE CAPITAL:

During the year under review IL 752,654 Ordinary Shares were issued; therefrom as Bonus Shares IL 62,959 in accordance with the Resolution taken by the 19th Annual General Meeting of the Company and IL 254,300 as a partial capitalization of the Appreciation Reserve according to the Special Resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company of 5.12.1952. IL 370,630 Ordinary Shares were offered to the Shareholders at a premium of 20% and issued accordingly.

The Ordinary Share Capital was further increased by IL 292,300 by the conversion of Preference Shares at a premium.

The total issued and paid-up Share Capital including Premium Reserve was increased by IL 894,665.

SUBSIDIARIES:

During the year 1952 we were able to acquire the balance of the "TETA" Share Capital previously not held by us. This subsidiary is, therefore, now wholly owned by us. It declared an interim dividend of IL 43,750 which forms part of our profits.

Our holding in Kurdaneh Textiles Works Ltd. was increased by IL 272,345 incl. 75,371 Shares received as Bonus by way of a partial capitalization of the Appreciation Reserve of the Company. The counterpart of these Bonus Shares—at their nominal value—was credited to our Appreciation Reserve. Our holding as at 31.12.1952 amounted to IL 572,345 Shares.

DEPRECIATION:

Depreciation was effected at an amount of IL 280,661 as compared with IL 75,899 in 1951. The difference is mainly due to the revaluation of our Fixed Assets as at 1.1.1952. On that basis, however, Depreciation at full rates should have been higher, but the new rate of IL 1.00 per dollar was introduced only in February and the subsequent blocking of sales made it impossible to apply the increased depreciation to prices for the whole year.

In respect of 1953 we shall be faced with a requirement for still larger allocations owing to the recent increase of the exchange rate applicable to the importation of machinery and plant like ours, from IL 1.00 to IL 1.80 per dollar.

Heavy strain was put on our liquid means by the levy imposed on stocks, subsequent to the increase of the exchange rate to IL 1.80 per dollar. We paid an amount of IL 460,000 which is itself, and in relation to the value of the stocks concerned, is certainly exceptionally high. Depriving undertakings in this way of the profits they would otherwise have been able to make on their stocks meant, of course, taking away the possibility of self-financing of the additional working capital required. The short-sightedness of this policy became still more apparent in 1953 when credit restrictions made it actually impossible to find other sources of financing.

Similarly the levying of the difference between the new and the old rate upon the importation of capital goods upset partly our aim at stabilizing the value of our yearly allocations to depreciation reserve by investing the same in additional equipment.

DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS IN 1953:

The expansion of production and exports continued. Notwithstanding a partial standstill of the Spinning Department in March due to lack of cotton, yarn production during the first 6 months of this year rose by more than 30% to 777,200 kgs. at an

AFTERNOON IN IZMIR

By THEODOR F. MEYNSL

SEEN from the roadside, Izmir or ancient Smyrna, looks strikingly like Haifa with its terraces up the Pagos hill, where the castle of the Knights of St. John takes the place of the Castle of the Order. The arrival of the passport and customs officials was as always reminiscent of a pirate action; though I have never seen this procedure undertaken with less red tape than by the Turkish officials who boarded the "Aksu". It turned out that the immigration officer had been on board since he left Piraeus, quietly stamping passports while customs officers stuck little labels on our luggage during a friendly tour of the cabin. Their treatment of returning would-be immigrants was as fair and considerate as any official in Izmir.

The view towards the Males rivulet, where legend has it that Homer was born in a cave, still exists but the general view of the city has totally changed since the flight of the Greeks from Izmir, the centre of the second quarter, has been destroyed in 1922 and now occupied by the large peninsula of the "Kultur Park" the sides of which spread out into broad boulevards. Looking out onto this new city, laid out at

Aegean Logbook

the command of Kemal Ataturk and still under construction, one cannot help but wonder how little fuss was made about the exodus of the Smyrniote Greeks after the senseless war provoked by their own government so many years ago. The only visible signs of Turkish Izmir's Greek past, more than a thousand years older than the Arab past of any place in Israel—are the columns of the excavated "Agora" at the foot of the Castle Hill.

The green spaces and glimmering pool of the "Kultur Park" transplanted by Turkish gardeners formed a tempting view. When we got there we found exhibition grounds laid out with the grandeur of a Paris exhibition. A *Symposium* of ancient Sultans and Presidents to the Archaeological Museum, tastefully integrated in an up-to-date fair. Bustling activity was every-

where apparent for the preparation of the Izmir Fair which will open on August 20. This is probably the only fair in the world which, owing to climatic conditions, opens at 8 p.m. and closes at midnight, while the surrounding cafes are open until 2 a.m.

We went in search of the Males Pavilion and were rather disappointed to find it tucked away in a side lane. Judging by the rental of the stand, divided to us by an Israeli exporter on whose stall we had enjoyed a delicious meal, it was building worthy to represent a sovereign state developing the most promising trade relations with Turkey. What we found reminded us of a glorified garage sale, rather smaller than any shop in the participating Turkish pavilions. All around preparations for the fair were in full swing, but the Israel pavilion was still closed and its paint peeling off depressingly. However, we are assured that the Israel display will be ready for the opening.

Late To Bed

After dinner we resisted the temptations of the waterfront and returned to the "Kultur Park," which looked like something out of the Arabian nights after its illuminations. As further entertainment, the night before midnight, rather too late for O'Brien's time table, we settled down in a cafe overlooking one of the artificial lakes. The Turks, having invented the institution, have an enviable knack of arranging such places over the world, including a few from Israel, taking part. In this connection the Dutch dairy industry organized a mammoth exhibition which, during the fortnight it was open, attracted well over 1,000 visitors, many of them from abroad.

Even for the *Sheesh Sherif* project, which was launched here for the first time this year after considerable misgivings as to its bad effects on "regular" *hachshara*, the total number of applications was ... two.

Interest in *oligay* does not show such a decline during the year 1952 as at least 150 persons from Holland settled in Israel, and in 1953 the figure may be only slightly lower.

Several reasons for this decline may be given, which is the more paradoxical in view of the excellent agricultural training facilities here, including agricultural colleges of very high standard. Some of these causes may be common to other countries as well; others may not.

Superficial Training

Firstly, of course, Israel's call for professionals and technicians from the West runs counter to her call for *hachshara*. As it is much more natural and respectable for middle-class Jews to have more *oligay* than farmers or technicians than farmers, the choice is obvious for many youngsters, in spite of the pioneering spirit with which they are imbued in their young movements.

Secondly, the agricultural *hachshara* given at the centres in Holland today is rather superficial. In contrast to the pre-war period a couple of years ago, the present generation—mostly mere youngsters—live together in a home where a shaliach from Israel supervises their ideological and Hebrew studies, and they train nearby. Having received a smattering in agriculture, they find on arrival in Israel that they have not learnt anything thoroughly. They were prepared for kibbutz life only, but if as happens not infrequently—they afterwards find that kibbutz life not for them, they have no trade to fall back on.

This experience of several of their predecessors has served as a deterrent for many young would-be candidates. Also, girls often find that once in a kibbutz in Israel they are put to work in the kitchen or the laundry, instead of being allowed to work on the land—and so decide to leave. This, too, acts as a deterrent.

The investment programme is being financed by "ATA" as far as required.

COMPANY REPORT

KURDANEH TEXTILE COMPANY LTD.

Directors

HANS MOLLER, Chairman

J. ABRAMOV

E. A. KIRSCHNER

I. M. GERI

M. E. WITKON

JOSEF AMI alternate to Mr. MOLLER

Secretary: J. ABRAMOV Auditor: HATTIS, GRUENEBAUM & CO.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1952.

The year 1952 brought no considerable changes in production as compared with the two previous years. The quantity of fabrics processed was again 8½ million metres but the turnover rose from IL 434,000 in 1951 to IL 1,021,000. The rise is due to higher prices based on the new exchange rate of IL 1,000 per dollar and includes the proceeds of yarn dyeing at the new plant.

The number of employees was 140 at the end of 1952 as compared with 138 and 137 at the end of 1951 and 1950, respectively.

The year under review was a year of preparation for a substantial widening of the scope of activities in 1953. This refers primarily to the new weaving plant. The building of a floor space of 2000 sq.m. was completed early in 1952. 128 automatic British Northrop looms were erected, therefrom 48 double width and 80 single width. Likewise, a new airconditioning plant supplied by Sulzer Brothers, Winterthur, Switzerland was installed and put into operation.

The new Department which represents the first step on the way of developing our undertaking towards becoming an integrated textile factory started operation at the end of April 1953 and is now working three shifts at a monthly rate of close to 300,000 standard sq.m. drill, sheeting and similar medium weight fabrics.

By this concentration of the production on a limited range of products we shall be able to achieve a higher degree of efficiency and corresponding economies in cost.

It is, therefore, expected that the proceeds of this new activity which is carried out on a job basis for "ATA" will result in additional profits. The increase of the total quantity of fabrics processed in our dyehouse will lead to full utilization of the existing plant and further reduce the percentage of technical and administrative overheads.

The new finishing equipment erected in 1952 proved to be very valuable particularly for the processing of finer fabrics such as shirtings and raincoat material intended for export.

Capital expenditure in 1952 amounted to IL 403,948. Fixed Assets show an increase of IL 390,372 and prepayments on account of investment an increase of IL 13,078. During the first six months of 1953, another fixed IL 370,000 were spent and an additional outlay of IL 280,000 is expected for the forthcoming 6-8 months. After completion of the building work involved the total floor space of the factory will be in excess of 10,000 sq.m. including the new offices, but not including the boiler house, the workshops and various other installations. The additions in 1952/53 exceed 5000 sq.m. The factory building will, therefore, have been doubled. The extension includes 800 sq.m. which are being prepared for the housing of new machinery intended for the development of special export lines.

The investment programme is being financed by "ATA" as far as required.

In 1953 a total of IL 364,136 shares was issued, therefrom IL 44,020 against payment in foreign currency. 180,000 shares were offered to the shareholders at a price of 120% and issued accordingly. Bonus shares issued as a partial capitalization of our Appreciation Reserve amounted to IL 119,758.

Depreciation was effected on revalued assets at normal rates not making use of this time of the special allowance to which we are entitled under the law for the encouragement of capital investment. It amounted to IL 160,574 as compared with IL 64,731 in 1951.

The profit, after depreciation, amounted to IL 138,913.

We propose the following allocation:

IL 68,983	
" 70,000	
" 50	
<hr/> IL 138,913	

HANS MOLLER
CHAIRMAN

Kfar Ata, August 3, 1953.

KURDANEH TEXTILE WORKS LTD.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1952

I. 1. 58		I. 1. 58	
CAPITAL		FIXED ASSETS	
417,060 Ordinary Shares "A" of IL 1 each .. .	700,000 Authorized	Lease of Land, Roads and Yards, at cost .. .	12,800
138,980 Ordinary Shares "B" of IL 10 each .. .	402,950 Paid up ..	Depreciation ..	3,752
— Ordinary Shares "C" of IL 1 each .. .	50,000 ..	Factory Buildings *) ..	813,811
— Unclassified Shares .. .	347,050 ..	Depreciation ..	44,588
554,030	1,500,000	1,309,733	1,481,223
1,500,000	918,186	1,926,971	239,187
8,000 Advance Payment on Application of Shares .. .	135	126,963	2,317,345
— Premium Reserve .. .	65,951	357,149	287,527
1,000 Appreciation Reserve .. .	880,110	Depreciation Equalisation Account .. .	357,149
463 Balance of Profit, transferred to 1953 .. .	512	1,442,860	644,676
1,559,462	946,708	1,380	1,672,667
		Advances on accounts of increase of Fixed Assets .. .	14,936
		1,444,229	1,687,603
CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS		CURRENT ASSETS	
22,432 Banks .. .	59,424	Work—in—Progress .. .	42,307
12,502 Fixed Term Loans .. .	18,992	Stock of Materials .. .	252,541
5,916 Suppliers and Sundry Creditors .. .	63,378	Debtors:	
23,455 Accrued Expenses .. .	44,406	7,234 "A" Textile Co. Ltd. .. .	134,877
10,104 Provision for Taxation .. .	95,455	29,040 Advances to Suppliers .. .	47,382
— Unpaid Dividends .. .	68,363	14,384 Sundry Customers .. .	3,860
Dividend proposed by Directors .. .	350,518	11,576 Sundry Debtors .. .	14,780 220,586
76,500		—	
		Compulsory Loan .. .	1,322
		Payments on a/c of Doc. Cred. .. .	9,900
		Cash: with banks .. .	771
		in hand .. .	10,761
		191,763	527,769
1,633,992	2,315,392	1,633,992	2,315,392

* At Replacement Value of IL 1= \$1.00.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto, and have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account and in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 1952, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the result of the business of the Company for the year ended on that date.

HATTIS, GRUENEBAUM & CO.
(Sgd.) M. DAVID
Public Accountants — Auditors.

KURDANEH TEXTILE WORKS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

7TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the above Company will be held at the Company's registered office; at Kfar Ata on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1953, at 3.00 P.M.

AGENDA

1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet together with the Directors' and Auditors' reports for the year 1952.

2. To sanction the dividend proposed by the Directors for the year 1952 at the rate of 10% in cash to the holders of Ordinary Shares in the Company.

3. To elect Directors and the Secretary of the Company and to determine their fees.

4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

5. Sundries.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from August 15, 1953 to August 20, 1953, both dates inclusive.

Dated this 24th July, 1953.

By Order of the Board:

J. ABRAMOV, Secretary

Haifa, July 30, 1953.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1952

(in full IL.)

1952		1952	
64,731 Depreciation .. .	160,074	104,423 Profit from Production .. .	300,048
4,643 Writing down of Cost of Increase of Capital .. .	2,000	720 Balance of Profit from 1951 .. .	480
200 Directors' Fees .. .	1,150	24,794 Profit for the year 1952 .. .	68,012
11,855 Provision for Taxation .. .	70,000		
34,794 Profit for the year 1952 .. .	68,512		
104,423	300,645	104,423	300,645